

Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 41.

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 93

Selected Poetry.

Good-Bye.

Farewell! farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those that part;
'Tis a whispered tone—'tis a gentle word,
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for the lover's closing lay,
To be sung 'neath a summer sky;
But give to me the lips that say
The honest words—"Good-bye!"

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear,
In the guise of courtly speech;
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach.
When we, parting, grasp the hands of those
We would have forever nigh;
The flame of friendship bursts and glows
In the warm, frank words—"Good-bye."

The mother sending forth her child
To meet with cares and strife,
Breathes through her tears, her doubts and fears,
For the loved one's future life:
No cold "adieu," no "farewell" lives
Within her closing sigh;
But the deepest sob of anguish gives—
"God bless thee, child! Good-bye."

Go watch the pale and dying one,
When the glance has lost its beam—
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,
And the world a passing dream;
And the latest pressure of the hand,
The look of the closing eye,
Yield what the heart must understand,
A long—a last "Good-bye!"

The Poor Voter.

They knew that I was poor,
And they thought that I was base,
And would readily endure
To be covered with disgrace.
They judged me of that tribe
Who on dirty mammon dote,
So they offered me a bribe
For my vote.

My vote—it is not mine
To do with as I will,
To be cast like pearls to swine,
For the wallowers in ill.
It is my country's due,
And I'll cast it while I can,
For the honest and the true,
Like a man.

Ah no! I'll hold my vote
As a treasure, and a trust—
My dishonor none shall quote
When I'm mingled with the dust.
And my children, when I'm gone,
Shall be strengthened by the thought
That their father was not one
To be bought.

Who will inform us where we can get a peep at
the animal that perpetrated these lines? We would not
mind giving a "bit" for a "sight" at him.

o wunct i luvd anuther gal
her name it was murrier
but betoy deer my luv for u
is 40 times more hier.

A Sketch from Real Life.

Making an Appearance.

"What do you intend to bring your son Charles up to, my dear madam?" said Dr. Turner to Mrs. Watkins, whose husband, an old friend of the doctor's, had died recently.

"I am quite undecided," she answered; "Charles does not appear to have a preference for any thing in particular, and I should rather prefer a profession for him, but as that will be attended with considerable expense, I fear quite beyond my means, I must be content that he follow some genteel occupation—"

"Writing in a lawyer's office, or serving behind a druggist's counter, for instance," interrupted the doctor, impatiently. "Genteel occupation! nonsense; give him a trade, my dear madam; give him an occupation at his fingers' ends, and then he will be independent of that spirit-destroying misery, keeping up an appearance."

"But surely, Doctor," exclaimed Mrs. Watkins, "you do not disapprove of people making a genteel appearance in the world! Trade is so low—and I must say, as his dear father was a respectable chemist, I should not like to see Charles descend below that."

"Descend, indeed!" returned the Doctor; "now Jane," for in his anxiety to set the good lady right, he threw off his ordinary formality, and addressed her in a style that his long friendship for her husband might warrant, "now Jane, how can you talk such nonsense? Does a tailor or shoemaker descend by practising his handicraft to earn his bread, any more than I descend by visiting my patients to earn mine?"

"You have known me many years, it is true, but you never heard, perhaps, the hard struggles I had to make before I was enabled to rise in my profession. It is not ability alone which insures success to the professional aspirant; without patronage, talent is almost a dead letter. It takes a little fortune to educate a youth for any of the professions, and another fairly to start him in the world. Without money and influential connexions, one had better be a common laborer than a professional man."

"When I left college and entered on my worldly career, I had all the ardor of a youthful and sanguine mind, added to a real love of the healing art. I married a young and beautiful girl, she was good also—but she had not a penny, and my own fortune was small. As I felt my inability, with the limited means I possessed, to compete with doctors long established in the metropolis, I decided on trying my fortune in one of the provincial towns. I took a good house, and furnished it in a handsome style, put a brass-plate on the door engraved with 'Doctor Turner,' in large letters, engaged a pew at church, hired a tall boy, whom I put in drab livery, and was only withheld from setting by my *Pill-box*, by the conviction that my finances would not stand it."

"Well, during the excitement of making these preparations, our spirits kept pace with our exertions; but when all was completed, and the circulars distributed, we found abundant leisure to calculate the deep-inroad we had made on our slender means."

"We kept up a good heart, however, and every morning I left the house regularly at ten o'clock, not to visit my patients, though I would fain have the neighbors think so. Week after week passed away, these at length grew into months, and still I could obtain no practice. I had made a grand mistake in commencing where I was an utter stranger, and in a provincial place, too. I should have had a far better chance in London; and I could now easily foresee that I should have to wait until some lucky event might bring my capabilities into notice."

"Wearily and drearily passed the time. My poor wife, (I should have sunk without her,) soothed my disappointment with unabating tenderness; she was never tired of prognosticating ultimate success."

"As for me, I was sometimes well nigh frantic. Oh, the wearisomeness of having nothing to do. I envied the daily laborer as he went to his daily toil, and felt that I would willingly have changed places with the baker or the butcher, as they went their morning rounds. I was worse off than the apothecary over the way, because, being a physician, my fee was an obstacle to my being consulted by any but gratis patients, to whom I gave audience every morning from eight till ten."

"And then the imperative necessity of maintaining servants of whom we had little need, and of incurring the thousand expenses of keeping up an appearance, and which we could ill afford, drove me nearly to despair. Our means were fast diminishing, and we began to contemplate making some reduction in our establishment, which would have been infallibly the death blow to all our hopes and wishes."

"Six months had elapsed since we had launched our little bark on the stormy ocean of the world, and never yet had my hand tingled at the touch of a fee, when one evening the waiter from the head hotel came hastily to my door, and inquired for 'the doctor.' You may be sure I did not keep him waiting, and he begged me to come as quickly as possible to a lady, who had been taken suddenly ill, as, in company with her husband, she was passing through the town."

"I accompanied the man on the instant, and on being ushered into the bed-room, perceived that my patient was suffering under an attack of influenza. Her husband, who was in a state of extreme excitement, besought me to exert my utmost endeavors to restore his wife to health quickly, as their journey was one on which much depended, and great evil might arise from their delay. I assured him that I would do my best, but that the disease was one which required a good management and patience, as if it were improperly treated, it might terminate fatally."

"This complaint had been making sad havoc among our town's people, and the doctors had reaped golden harvests from their method of treating it, in some instances contriving to keep their patients for weeks and even months on their list, while many invalids exchanged the sick bed for the grave."

"The means I adopted with my patient were altogether different from those pursued in similar cases, so that the next day the lady was much relieved, while her husband shook my hand with grateful warmth, and protested that the effects of my skill were absolutely magical."

"In a few days the travellers were able to continue their journey, leaving me weighty proofs of their satisfaction."

"But these were light compared to the benefit I derived from this successful cure. The story spread abroad with inconceivable rapidity, my reputation was established at once, and patients innumerable flocked to my consultation room."

"Our troubles were at an end; one lucky chance had rent the cloud that had hitherto obscured our horizon, and the tide of fame set in with a rapid current. But it was a mere chance—had it not occurred, vain had been all our efforts—fruitless our struggles—we must shortly have sunk into poverty and obscurity."

"I am now independent; but I declare that were my time to come over again, I would choose some handicraft by which to obtain a livelihood, rather than again encounter the horrors of being compelled to keep up an appearance on insufficient means."

When a proud man hears another praised, he thinks himself injured.

From the National Reformer.

Meeting of Mechanics and Laborers.

A Mass Meeting of Mechanics and Laboring Men met, pursuant to the call published last week, at the Court House, on Friday evening, Sept. 15th, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the passage of the Ten Hour Bill by our Legislature at its next session.

Mr. VAN KUREN was chosen Chairman, Messrs. D. GRAVES and N. WEED were elected Vice Presidents, and Messrs. J. LOVECRAFT and F. S. REW, appointed Secretaries.

The call for the meeting was then read.

Mr. F. Price moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. F. Price, J. Reese, J. Hogan, J. Greig, and A. H. Jones, as such committee.

Mr. Daniels having been repeatedly called for to address the meeting, came forward. He said the great question of the rights of Labor and of the laboring masses, was one in which he felt deeply interested—the most important question of the present time. Justice is to be done to labor. Under the present system of society, the greatest injustice is done to the laboring masses. Labor is the great key stone in the fabric of society—it unlocks the store house in which is deposited the wealth of the nation. The arm of the laborer produces every fabric and every product which is necessary for the comfort of society. Were the rewards, the social position in society of the laboring men and women, such as were commensurate with their deserts? The fact that eight-elevenths of the wealth of the country goes into the hands of non-producers, who do nothing whatever to create it, and the remaining three-elevenths of this only left to the producers, was a sufficient answer. He appealed to that appreciation of justice which every one possesses, to answer, to whom belong the benefits of what is produced—the hand by whose exertions it is made, or to those who spurn and loathe the labor necessary for the production of anything? The talk about the "dignity of labor," which is heard so much, was not at all what is desired—that was mere flattery—a patting upon the back of the laborer, to induce him to be quiet and bear his burthens without complaint. It reminded him of the fable of the fox and the crow, that he used to read when he was a child. The fox envied the cheese in the mouth of the crow, and failing to obtain it in any other way, he resorted to flattery, told the crow he was a beautiful bird, and a most excellent singer—when the cheese dropped into Reynard's paws.

Mr. D. said that labor had become the helpless victim of capital. Every one who knows the situation of laborers in this city, could appreciate this sentiment.—This being the case—it becoming necessary for labor to act upon the defensive, it was proper to adopt some means for this purpose. The abbreviation of the hours of labor, was one of those means. The destruction of health and life, which was the result of long confinement in factories and other laboratories, was a sufficient argument to convince any man of ordinary perception, that the hours of labor in them should be limited. This subject had been brought before the attention of the English government, and British humanity did not hesitate for a moment in passing a law limiting the hours of labor to ten. When it came to be presented to the intelligent masses of this country, a similar response might be expected with confidence. Any effort to oppose the growing spirit of improvement, which had this reform involved in its progress, would be as ineffectual as the attempt of Mrs. Partington to keep the sea within what she considered proper limits, with her mop. [Laughter and cheers.]

When he said that the present system of labor was built upon the blood, groans and anguish of the laborer, he was not excited. Weighing every element connected with the system, he could not but regard it as a murderous one. He charged not the capitalists with the wrong; for he believed that the manufacturers of this country would adopt the ten hour system whenever they became convinced of the terrible effect of the present regulations of labor. One gentleman of his acquaintance had already done so with profit to himself. Who was not willing to do something to restore to labor some of its long lost rights—to put a stop to the career of a disease which was preying upon the vitals of labor—to prevent capital from wreathing about the arms of labor those chains which now benumbed and crushed its energies, so that it should rest forever under their curse, unable to assert its independence?—[Cheers.]

The committee having come in Mr. Price in their behalf, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, It is a self evident truth that "the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed;" and

Whereas, Equal laws are not likely to be made without equal representation of the different interests or classes in a community, district or state; and

Whereas, The voting population of the city of Rochester are composed principally of that portion of community denominated mechanics and laborers: therefore, for the purpose of more fully representing our views and wishes before the political parties of this city—and to endeavor to induce them, one and all, to inscribe upon their banner the principles of the "Ten Hour Bill," which was lost in our Legislature during its last session, for the want, as we believe, of there being a sufficient number of members there whose feelings and interests were in common with ours, to advocate and vote for said bill—and believing it is our duty no longer to remain quiet upon what we consider as a most righteous law; we now present the following remarks for the consideration of that portion of our fellow citizens who feel aggrieved thereby, in hopes that each and ALL of these distinct political parties will acknowledge the justice of our claims—and thereby prevent any more divisions or sub-divisions of organizations upon political measures:

ADDRESS.

We find upon examination, that at the election of Governor in this State in the fall of 1846, there were some 385,000 votes cast. We find also, from statistics given in our address delivered before a Convention of Mechanics in June last, that there were about 120,000 mechanics, to say nothing about those who are termed day laborers. Now, as the House of Representatives in this State consists of 128 members, a fair and equal representation would give the mechanics alone some 40 members. And as the number of laborers is fully equal to that of the mechanics, you will perceive that the mechanics and laboring population of this State are entitled to some eighty members. Now what are the facts? The number of mechanics in our Legislature the present year, numbers but 13, while the profession of law alone is represented by 48 members. We have not a word of complaint to make against that profession who are so alive to their interests, as a component part of society, to be thus able to be fully—yes, more fully represented than any other. It should make the mechanic feel ashamed of his want of enterprise and activity, and spur him on to a determination to maintain his own rights and true position in society. He should not sit down simply, and with feelings of hatred or animosity, declaim against his brother because pursuing a different employment. He should look upon society as one great whole—whose interests and feelings are to be equally cared for by all. The lawyer, the doctor, the mechanic, or whatsoever class or calling he may be, has done no more than to set him an example, in this respect, worthy of imitation. He must recollect this truth—

"That he who would be free,
Himself must strike the blow."

We should enquire what there is in a professional or non-producing citizen, that should permit him to wield four or five times as great a national or political influence as the mechanic? What is the cause of this? There is a cause somewhere. The fact of a man being a non-producer, does not, of itself, make his political power or influence any more or less. Nature has not done any more for him than the mechanic. No; the facts are too palpable to be mistaken. The neglect of our RIGHTS and INTERESTS, is owing, without a doubt, to our own supineness and self-neglect—not indeed to any deficiency of common sense, by which we are able at all times to attend to our best interests, if we will.

You have examples enough before you of eminent mechanics, to prove, beyond question, that by proper diligence you can make what you should of yourselves. Then let us be up and doing; let us, one and all, assert the dignity of manhood. Let us not shrink from any responsibility properly belonging to us as a part of human society. Let us not think or act, that because others are more active in the affairs of church, state, or the general arrangements of society, that hence they are more capable. Let us, also, be careful how we engender unkind feelings towards any of our fellow citizens, in consequence of class or caste—recollecting that any advantage they have acquired over and above us in a political sense, is our own fault. In a free land and equal suffrage, if we do not receive equal rights, the fault is with ourselves alone. Let us, then, conclude with this determination—that our business is not to pull down any platform that others have built above us; but, with the tools in our hands and the

means at our command, build others as high—placing faith in the sentiment of the poet, that—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise—
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of the "Ten Hour Bill" in our Legislature, at its last session; and for the purpose of more effectually securing its passage by the next Legislature, we here mutually pledge to each other, that we will attend the primary ward meetings of our several political parties, in order to insure the election of delegates to our nominating conventions, men who will nominate as candidates for our Legislature and Congress, such only whose interests and feelings are identified with ours; and we invite the workmen of the different cities and villages throughout our State, to co-operate with us in this enterprise.

Resolved, That if we would procure the passage of just and efficient laws to protect labor, and raise it from its present degrading dependence on wealth, we must purge the halls of legislation of the hirelings who basely pander to the interests of capital; and to accomplish this result, we recommend the experiment of trusting the management of their political affairs to men of their own class, who know their interests and have a fellow feeling in supporting them.

Resolved, That as the laboring people compose the great majority of the nation, and have the power and intelligence to reform political abuses whenever they determine to apply the remedy, it is time they occupy themselves with this important task, and compel the pride and presumption of the few to yield to the comfort and happiness of the many—that the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" should have consideration according to their utility, by producing an equality which would make it necessary for all our species of mature age to hew their own wood and draw their own water.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the females of our city, who are endeavoring to maintain their rights and secure remunerating wages for the produce of their toils—and we recommend their cause to the attention and assistance of the editors of the newspapers in our midst, as one well worthy their advocacy and investigation, and thereby endeavor to bring about that state of things which will render it necessary to consider a "Woman's Protection Union" among the things that are.

Mr. Greig addressed the meeting at some length in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Card called the attention of the meeting to the first resolution. The importance of attending the primary meetings, where nominations to office originated, was too little appreciated by mechanics.

Mr. F. Price followed with some remarks of the same character.

Mr. Elder made some appropriate remarks.

Mr. B. Price said that men in the Legislature who employed hundreds of laborers, but never touched a jack plane or a spade, were put down as mechanics. Those were not the kind of mechanics to send there.—There were plenty of men who shoved the plane or swung the sledge-hammer, and some even who carried the hod, that were fit to send to Albany. The reason why mechanics could not obtain the passage of laws for their protection, was because they sent men to the Legislature who did not understand what they wanted. They must send *Journeymen Mechanics*, and then there would be no further trouble. [Cheers.]

Mr. C. B. Brown further continued the debate.

The preamble was adopted without dissent, and the resolutions were taken up separately and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Greig, Elder and others, made some remarks on the last resolution.

Mr. C. B. Brown moved the appointment of a committee of five to question candidates for the Assembly, with regard to their opinions in relation to the Ten Hour System.

Mr. E. W. Bryan thought this superfluous. There would be nothing gained by questioning candidates on the eve of election. We should all know the candidates without sending committees to them. We should see that men are nominated in whom we can depend.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the resolution was so amended that the committee lay the claims of the mechanics and laborers of this city before the different conventions, in order that they instruct their candidates to vote for the Ten Hour Bill if elected; in which form it was adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. G. G. Cooper, J. Rees, C. Dutton, G. W. Parsons, and D. Graves; and, on motion, the Chair was added to the committee.

Miss S. C. Owen, Secretary of the Woman's Protection Union, being present, made some remarks in relation to their Society and its prospects.

Female Department.

The Capmaker.

If one-half of the world knew how the other half lived, there might be no occasion for us to write a sketch of the Capmaker. We walk through the square miles of houses in this city, and wonder what feeds such a vast population, how they can pay their rents or procure the other necessities of life. We visit the markets, and see the immense quantity of provisions, daily furnished to feed this half million of people, and we wonder again, where all the money comes from to pay butchers, and dealers in vegetables, fish, milk, and other eatables. We walk through Broadway, Canal street, Bowery, Catharine street, and a dozen more, and looking again at the number and variety of the shops, we wonder afresh where the money comes from. We learn how small are the wages of a common laborer or mechanic, in many trades, and our wonder is increased. How is it possible, we ask, with rents, food, and all the necessities of life, so expensive, as we know them to be, that any man can support a family on such wages?

Now comes tripping along our pretty, taper-fingered Capmaker, and helps to solve our queries and drive away our brood of wonderments. With the dainty wand of her well used needle, she waves away the doubts that surround us, and we begin to see how rents are paid, and food and clothing provided. The secret is in a vast productive industry, finding its demand in an immense trade, extending to all States of the Union and all quarters of the world. The Capmaker is a beautiful embodiment of American industry. She is also a fine representative of the worthy independence and strong self-reliance of the American women.

What, then, says the Capmaker?

"You wonder," she says, "where the money comes from, to pay rents to landlords and landlord corporations. You wonder what pays agriculture for its productions, and supports all those who are engaged in feeding, clothing, and furnishing us the necessities of life? Come with me, and I will show you."

We attend our guide, the spirited, the intelligent, the industrious and therefore worthy, but dependant Capmaker. She conducts us into a large room, in which are sixty girls, all as busy as so many bees in June, plying their needles, and fashioning caps of cloth, and glazed fabric, and leather, and plush, and fur. There are caps for two shillings, and caps for five dollars; rough, stout caps for hardy backwoods-men, and beautiful, gold-embroidered velvet caps, for some proud mama's little darling to parade with in Broadway.

"Well, this is very nice; but it goes but a little way towards solving the problem."

"Don't be impatient—see this worthy woman, coming out of the shop with a large bundle. This is a widow, who lives with her maiden sister and three daughters. This bundle is to be made up into caps. They are all cut out, and ready for sewing. This little back shop is kept by a Polish Jew; that is, by a German of the same race."

"The Jews seem to have a natural taste for head-dress. They almost monopolize the cap trade. They supply almost the whole demand of the United States, and export great quantities to foreign countries."

"There are, say five thousand capmakers in the city of New York, and there are ten times that number of females engaged in other branches of productive industry. These fifty thousand industrious girls and women, earn, on an average, three dollars a week. This is the pretty sum of seven million eight hundred thousand dollars, of which sum the capmakers earn seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year. Now can you see where the money comes from?"

This explanation, stated with so much precision, is sufficiently accurate to show how landlords live in their luxurious palaces—how trade finds a demand for its thousand commodities—how agriculture reaps from the city a golden harvest—how are supported armies of shop boys and non-producers, and the hangers-on of society.

We have chosen the Capmaker as an illustration of Female Industry. It is her right, as a member of the largest class, and one of the most respectable. The common branches of the business have little art or mystery, and require only rapid and continuous exertion. It is work. The nicer, and more fanciful branches, may require greater skill and taste, though they are more pleasant and less arduous.

But, as a general thing, the work of our Capmaker is one of downright toil, sustained by high and holy motives—those of earning an honest living, living a virtuous life, and often contributing to the support of helpless age or infancy. Human nature rises into beauty and grandeur, when viewed in such an aspect as this.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending Sept. 12, 1848.

To William Stephenson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improved Door Lock. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in machines for cutting Bung. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Isaac Baker, of Warwick, Mass., for improvement in machinery for dressing Chair Seats. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To William Bumford, of Ipswich, Mass., for improvement in Needles for Knitting Looms. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Miles R. Payne, of Waldo, Ohio, for improvement in Shingle Machines. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Christian Sharps, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for sliding breech pin and self-capping Gun. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Stephen Baldwin, of Williamson, N. Y., for improvement in Washing Machines. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To William Stephenson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Door Locks. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Frederick E. Sickels, of New York City, for improved method of controlling motive power. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To J. C. Kneeland and George M. Phelps, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in machinery for cutting and arranging paper. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To William Smith, of Bangor Me., for improvement in machinery for sawing Shingles. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Job Arnold, of Freeport, Illinois, for method of applying a Governor to a Horse Power. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

To Deshon & Webster, of New London, Conn., for improvement in double bellows Pump. Patented Sept. 12, 1848.

New Inventions.

Another Important Invention.

Mr. ——— ATKINS, of Illinois, has discovered a power, which, he says, he has applied to a time-piece, by which said time-piece has been running for the term of five weeks, and gives every proof that it will continue to run by this same power, until it is worn out.—This machine, he adds, has been examined by several of the most learned men of his vicinity, who have expressed their unanimous opinion that it will continue to perform as it has done, all the requisites of perpetual motion, (not allowing for the decay of the materials of which it is constructed,) so long as the laws of nature remain unchanged. The power by which this machine is propelled is obtained by the combined agencies of natural heat, or the heat of the sun, and the attraction of gravitation. Now by a very simple arrangement of levers and other machinery, these powers which are well known by the learned to be the prime movers of the wonderful machinery of nature, are applied to a time-piece, by which a perfectly uniform and perpetual motion is produced. The inventor of this machine denies the possibility of a machine ever being constructed which shall be self-moving, or one that shall have power to create the power which shall be the cause of its own movement; his position is, that all things which move in the material universe, whether in nature or art, whether on earth or in the heavens, are moved by the influence of power, of which the things moved are not the creators, and over which they have no control, by powers created by the Great Creator of all things; the only being in the universe who has power to create. He does not therefore pretend to be the inventor of a self-moving or a creating machine, as this would be contradictory to his position;

but chooses rather to leave the business of creation to that Being to whom alone it belongs; and rendering to that Being his warmest thanks for having furnished him with those powers which are free as air, and inexhaustible as the ocean, by the use of which he is enabled to produce a machine which will run perpetually and perform the duties of its task free from any expense or human attention. This clock is every way calculated to be as durable as any machinery can be which is constructed by human art, as no other materials are used in its movements but metals, and those the most durable in their nature. The power of heat above named being absorbed by a rod of metal, causes the rod to expand which on cooling contracts, and this expansion and contraction of said rod of metal, which take place alternately, as often as it undergoes these changes of temperature; is, as aforesaid, by means of simple machinery, applied to a time-piece, by which means a perfectly uniform and perpetual motion is produced.—The inventor of this machine has in contemplation the construction of clocks of the largest size for churches and other public buildings, for which purpose the power above named is peculiarly adapted. He also hopes that ere long he may be able to offer to the public, clocks which he can warrant to run without ever requiring to be wound up by human hand, and at such prices as will be within the means of nearly all classes of people.

The above machine is exposed to view at the residence of the inventor, in the town of Chelsea, county of Will, State of Illinois, and will soon be brought before the public.

Improved Bedstead.

We learn from the "Blue Hens' Chicken" that Mr. Jo'n Jebo, a cabinet maker of Wilmington, (Del.) has made a decided improvement in the article bedstead. Instead of being screwed up at the head and foot, it is made fast; thereby avoiding the usual harbor for bugs. Half way between the head and foot, the side pieces are sawed in two, and a strong hinge attached, by screws, so that when you wish to remove the bedstead from one room to another, all you have to do, is to raise it in the middle, by means of the hinge, and it folds the head and foot together, like a cot, and thus you can, at once, carry it through a door, or up stairs, without the trouble of unscrewing the head and foot. The gentleman who has made this improvement, was the inventor of the life-preserving trunk, in which a voyager went, by water from Wilmington to Philadelphia. The price of this improved bedstead, which saves so much trouble and avoids making harbors for bugs, is no more than that which is paid for the old one. The old bedsteads, at fires, are seldom saved, on account of the time required to take them down, or unscrew them; while these could be caught up, and carried out, as quickly as a trunk.

Ten Hour Law of Maine.

AN ACT Regulating the Hours of Labor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, as follows:

§ 1. In all contracts for labor, ten hours shall be a legal day's work; and no person shall be required or held to perform more than ten hours labor in any one day, except in pursuance of an express contract requiring a greater length of time: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to monthly labor or agricultural employments.

§ 2. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any labor for any manufacturing or other corporations, for more than ten hours in any one day: and if any manufacturer, or agent, or other officer of any corporation, shall employ any such minor in violation of the provisions of this section, he or they shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and all fines and forfeitures accruing by virtue of this act shall be paid, one half to the city, town or plantation where the offence is committed, the other half to the person so held to labor, or to their parent or guardian, on complaint to any court competent to try the same.

§ 3. This act shall take effect and be in force, on and after the twentieth day of April, 1849. Approved, August 10, 1848.

Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



NOTICE.

All letters intended for the private inspection of the Editor of this paper, should be endorsed on the outside "Private." Business letters may be directed as usual.

To Agents.

Persons acting as Agents for the *Advocate*, are requested to forward funds to this office as fast as collected. Every little helps.

CIRCULAR.

To the M. M. P's in the State of New York.

WHEREAS, a Circular was issued by the Grand Officers of the A. C. of S. N. Y., in July last, in order to ascertain the views of the several Protections in the State in reference to calling an Extra Session of the A. C., and inasmuch as a majority of the Protections are in favor of calling the same—

THEREFORE, we, the Grand Officers of the A. C., deeming it of vital importance to the interests of our Order in this State to call the A. C. together for the purpose of forming a new Constitution, or perfecting the one we now have, do notify the members of the A. C. to meet in Convention in the city of New York, on the first Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and we suggest, in order to lessen the expense of said Convention, that each Protection send but one delegate.

Since the July Circular was issued, circumstances have transpired to induce the Grand Officers to name New York, instead of Utica, as then suggested.

ROBERT GREEN, G. P.
FARRINGTON PRICE, G. S.
JAMES M. CAVAN, G. T.

The Convention will meet in the Hall of M. M. P. No. 11, 391 Hudson street.

Taking the Right Step.

We give in this number of the *Advocate*, the proceedings and resolutions of the Mass Meeting of the Mechanics of Rochester, held on the 15th inst. We call the particular attention of the Mechanics everywhere, and particularly those of this State, to that meeting—to its tone, its resolutions, its address, and the sentiments of the speakers.

It will be seen that its main resolution, and some of the ablest of the speakers, urge upon the Mechanics the importance of securing the choice of the friends of their own interests as candidates for the Legislature, by faithfully attending the primary political meetings—the doctrine always maintained in the *Advocate*, and re-enforced at some length in the last number. This wise and judicious course was thoroughly resolved upon by the Mechanics in council; and we venture to predict that it will, if faithfully attended to in good

time, result in the nomination and election in Monroe county of such men, and such only, be they Whigs or Democrats, or what not, as will stand fast and true by the best interests of the one hundred and twenty thousand MECHANICS of the Empire State. This is the only prompt and effectual course that can be pursued in this emergency; the only one that will quickly and quietly accomplish the coveted object; and we fervently trust that the example set by the intelligent Mechanics of Rochester, will be immediately adopted by those of every other part of the State—every Senatorial and Assembly District in which the nominations have not yet been made. No time is to be lost, either. All the nominations will very soon be made. Whatever is done must be done quickly, and done well, or it will be too late. There is no good reason in the world, if this course is pursued, why a single candidate should be nominated or elected to our State Legislature, who is opposed to the *Ten Hour Law*, or in any way inimical to the interests of the Mechanics. Through a strange negligence, unaccountable to us, the Mechanics of a portion of Cayuga county have selpt upon their posts, and allowed the Lawyers and partisan wire-pullers to re-nominate Mr. Brinckerhoff for election to the Assembly. However, being nominated is one thing, and getting elected is another!

The nominations for a Congressman and four Assemblymen, are soon to be made in this city and county. The primary meetings are to be held in a few days. The partisans, who care just about as much for the interests, rights and wishes of Mechanics as the Sultan of Turkey cares for celibacy, are already moving vigorously in the matter. Candidates' names are bandied about cosily in cliques and coteries, and among them we have heard those of two or three who are not, it is likely, aware of the existence, in all the wide world, of such a being as a MECHANIC! Friends! be on your guard! We beseech of you, attend ALL the primary meetings, and see to it that no enemy of your rights or interests is nominated or elected. You may prevent both, if you but determine to do so, and act promptly.

Is not a word to the wise sufficient?

Two Pictures.

It is a pleasant thing to see the industrious and hardy Mechanic, toiling steadily during working hours, and providing well for a family growing up at home. He has enough to eat and wear, lives comfortably, sends his children to good schools, and enjoys the inestimable blessing of a quiet, comfortable home.

His neighbor right over the way, is as skillful a Mechanic as he is, and his labor is worth as much to his employer; but his children are ragged and idle, his home looks cheerless and uninviting; want and neglect leave their unmistakable marks everywhere; his table is scantily provided with the coarsest food, and everything connected with him seems to bear the seal of shiftlessness and poverty.

What is the matter with him? What causes this remarkable difference?

Happening to drop in at the Police Office a few days ago, we were not a little shocked to see him arraigned as a *vagrant*, on complaint of his long-suffering and much abused wife! He had given himself up completely to *Rum*, and latterly neglected his work entirely; was constantly intoxicated, refused to provide for his family, and even pawned some of his household goods for a few glasses of the poison that was ruining himself and his family, and making a hell of his once happy home. He could scarcely ever be found with his family, except when mad with intoxicating drinks. The tavern and the low groggery had become his favorite places of resort, and the man who once held his head as high as any of his fellow Mechanics, and could command, at all times, when he chose, from \$10 to \$15 per week for his labor, had made himself the boon companion of the most degraded characters, and

the hissing and by-word of thoughtless school boys and idle loungers!

The day he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, his sober and industrious neighbor returned from his week's toil with a well-laden basket of provisions, the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, and twelve dollars wages in his pocket, half of which amount was laid aside for deposit in the Bank for Savings.

These pictures are not drawn from fancy—they are faithfully painted from real life. They are too common to excite reasonable suspicions of their truth. If we chose to do so, we could give the names of the parties. But it is not necessary; the facts speak just as loudly, and appeal as powerfully, as they would if they were rendered more locally explicit.

Dissipation is a direful curse—its effects upon the Mechanic who indulges in it, are overwhelming. It unfits him for his daily toil, and if not arrested in time, eventually drags him down to the lowest depths of degradation and ruin. Some of the best Mechanics and noblest intellects ever created, have been destroyed by this all-destroying, blighting, blasting evil.

Strikes, and their Effects.

The four days insurrection in Paris, in June last, was, in fact, a grand "strike" of the mechanics and laborers of France—for PARIS is FRANCE—for better wages, better times, larger liberty and greater personal license—all to be obtained by the overthrow of one form of republican government, and the erection of another. The design was vast, almost sublime.—The attempt was made, and failed. The result was, heaps of slain, rivers of blood, and the strengthening and consolidating of the form of government, whose very name and existence were aimed at! In this view the cost was beyond all price; and, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, it is irreparable.

A Paris journal—one that cannot be suspected of exaggeration—has counted the pecuniary cost of that dreadful "strike." Its data, estimates and details are fully relied in; and no lesson could be more significant for the toiling and producing classes of any country.

The total public and private loss, is set down by that journal at seventy-six millions of francs! This vast amount, it adds, represents thirty eight millions of days' work, at the rate of two francs a day—good Paris wages—and the sum, divided by 100,000—the number of operatives engaged in the insurrection and the national workshops—gives three hundred and eighty days, during which this great army of workmen might have been profitably employed for the whole community, and advantageously for themselves, with the money that was worse than thrown away in the insurrection.

These facts teach a great lesson. They illustrate the usual effects of "strikes," and show, what "strikes" scarcely ever fail to prove, that the really injured party, in nine cases out of ten, weakens itself, injures its cause, strengthens the bonds of its oppressor, and rivets tighter its own chains.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The October number of this valuable periodical is before us. It is freighted with its usual quantity of embellishments, and several original Tales, Biographical Sketches, etc. The work can be obtained in this city, at P. COOKE'S News Store, 464 Broadway.

"THE PRECURSOR," is the title of a new weekly paper published in the city of New York, by Mr. WM. WEST. Its object is to "find a form of Association in which the Natural Rights of each of its members are protected by the entire force of all, and by which each, uniting with all, obeys still but himself, and remains as free as before." It advocates "Land Limitation," the "Inalienable Homestead," and a "Direct Popular Vote."

☞ We owe an apology to Mr. E. G. SPAULDING, of Erie, for having published his name among the opponents of the "Ten Hour Bill." Upon examining the Journal of the House, we have ascertained that Mr. SPAULDING did not vote on the final passage of that Bill.

Oswego, September 22, 1842.

BRO. TANNER.—In looking over the papers of this week, I happened to glance my eye upon several nominations made for the Assembly, in different counties. Among the number I found that Messrs. Brinckerhoff and Tutthill, of the 2d and 3d Assembly Districts of the county of Cayuga, were renominated by the Whigs of that county. It will be remembered of them by the Mechanics and Laborers of Cayuga, that their names stand recorded among the Nays, on the final vote on the "Ten Hour Bill." I sincerely hope that the Workingmen of that county will embrace this opportunity of expressing their disapprobation through the ballot box, of the course pursued by these worthies, in reference to that Bill. It is to be hoped that the "hard-fisted" working classes of Cayuga, will at least take the liberty of interrogating their candidates as to their principles, and if it should turn out that they have changed their views on this question, why then, no reasonable excuse can be given for opposing them.

It must be apparent to every close observer of events now transpiring, that the relative condition of "Labor and Capital" must be changed, and for the better, for it cannot be supposed that Capital can exist for a moment, without the aid of labor; and I consider the passage of a Ten Hour Law as the first necessary step to effect the change. It seems that laws have been made in reference to every restriction, except the hours of labor. It has never entered the sage heads of our Law Givers (until very lately), that mankind were entitled to thinking, as well as working hours.

I am glad to see that the Mechanics and Workingmen of Rochester are up and awake. I would be glad to say the same of this city—but I am satisfied that there is a "good time coming." There will be a day of great rejoicing in Old Oswego, when the influence of a few shallow-brained Lawyers and Law students shall have been forever destroyed.

Yours, truly,

A WORKINGMAN.

News Items.

SENECA COUNTY FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Committee, says the Seneca Observer, was held at Seneca Falls on Saturday last, when arrangements were made for an extensive exhibition of Cattle, Machinery, and the products of the county, on the 5th and 6th of October next.

Forty-one volumes of the State Agricultural Transactions were placed in the hands of Judge Coe, the Treasurer, for distribution among members, and forty odd volumes of the last year's Transactions were placed with the President, J. Delafield, for like distribution.

☞ The Annual Fair of the Schoharie County Agricultural Society will be held in the village of Cobleskill, on the 12th and 13th days of October next.

ONE MORE WARNING TO PARENTS.—We learn that two children, belonging to a Mr. Harter, of Warren, Herkimer co., N. Y., were recently burnt to death, together with the dwelling house and out buildings, while the parents were absent.

CROTON WATER.—It has been estimated that about 175 miles of pipe is used in the city of New York, for the distribution of this indispensable element; and that some 15,000,000 gallons are daily drawn from the reservoir.

SLAVE TRADE.—It is said that the French fleet has been withdrawn from the Coast of Africa, with orders not to meddle any more with the slave question.

☞ Louis Philippe has applied to France for the restitution of a part of his private fortune.

☞ The Common Council of the city of New York has appropriated \$40,000 for the building of a small-pox Hospital.

COPPER—CLIFF MINE.—The shipments of copper this season by the Cliff Mining Co., says the Cincinnati Gazette, will be at least a thousand tons, which will yield at least \$256,000, and enable the Company, after discharging its old debts, and paying for its land, to divide to its stockholders \$180,000.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE.—We find it stated that Mr. Heiss, late of the Union newspaper, in connection with Mr. Stockton, has purchased the White Hall Gold Mine, in Spotsylvania, eighteen miles from Fredericksburgh. A new vein was struck a few days since, of incalculable value—so valuable that a large standing guard is employed to protect it from depredation.

GOLD vs. COAL.—The amount of gold coined at the United States Mints for 24 years prior to 1847, was \$12,741,653, a little exceeding half a million a year. Last year there were three million tons of Pennsylvania anthracite coal received at tide water. This was equal in value to the whole of the gold dug in the South for the 24 years.

FROM YUCATAN.—The Governor of Yucatan has granted to certain merchants of Merido and Campeachy the monopoly of the importation of flour into that State.

☞ During the year 1847, the quantity of pig iron produced in the United States exceeded 500,000 tons.

The valuable collection of curiosities known as Peale's Museum, was on Wednesday sold at auction at Philadelphia, under a sheriff's warrant. The first step towards forming this valuable collection, was made in 1784, by Charles Wilson Peale.

☞ During the dog war in the city of New York, some 3000 dogs were killed, at an expense to the Corporation of \$1500.

GOOD IDEA.—On all the genuine notes of the State Bank of Ohio, the number of human figures represented in the vignette corresponds with the number of dollars represented by the bill. This is a sure protection from fraud by the alteration of bills of small denomination to those of larger.

☞ The case of Randall Hutchinson, against whom the grand jury of Philadelphia found a true bill for larceny some days since, for abstracting and carrying away some \$23,000 from the U. S. Mint, in December last, has been taken to the Supreme Court, it will now come before a jury in the Court of Nisi Prius for trial.

☞ A Trappist monastery is about to be founded in the neighborhood of Bardstown, Ky. 1200 acres of land have been purchased for the purpose; 80 members of the order are now on the way from Nantes. The community will be organized next spring.

☞ The St. Louis Reveille says that Gen. Kearney is suffering from severe indisposition at Jefferson Barracks.

☞ The British mint, according to a late parliament report, has issued in thirty-one years, or from 1816 to 1847, of gold coin, \$450,138,814; of silver coin, \$60,732,262; of copper coin, \$1,108,787. Total, \$512,079,861.

☞ The Delaware is said to be lower at Trenton than it has been since 1819, and the Gazette says the superintendents of the canal have been compelled to stop the boats at night, in order to keep the water at the proper depth.

☞ An armistice between Denmark and Prussia has been agreed upon, signed, and sent to Berlin for ratification.

☞ The Prussian and Austrian Ministry have each introduced bills to suppress public meetings.

☞ The explosion on the Concordia was more fatal in its results than at first supposed. There were 28 persons lost, either scalded or drowned. Capt. Heas, and J. Mosby, the 2d clerk, were dreadfully injured. Mr. B. W. McDonnell, of Louisville, Ky., assistant clerk, was killed.

Railroad Intelligence.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—We understand that the Railroad Companies between Albany and Buffalo, have decided on reducing the fare after Jan. 1st, 1849, to the following rates:

From Albany to Schenectady,	\$0 50
" Schenectady to Utica,	2 25
" Utica to Syracuse,	1 50
" Syracuse to Auburn,	0 80
" Auburn to Rochester,	2 50
" Rochester to Attica,	1 30
" Attica to Buffalo,	0 90

Total, from Albany to Buffalo, ... \$9 75

THE OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.—A traveller who has been writing from Toronto to the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following flattering notice of the Northern Railroad enterprise:—

Among the improvements noticed on my way up was the "Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg Railroad." This road is in such a state of forwardness that it is expected it will be ready for travel in the fall of 1849.—The engines and cars, of the most improved kind, are in the hands of the makers. The distance between the lake and river St. Lawrence is 118 miles; the rails are of the same description as those on the Portland road, and the cars will be enabled to pass over them with great rapidity. Before long this road will be linked with others now in progress, and form an uninterrupted chain to the city of New York.

I was informed that the cost of the road, cars, houses, &c., will not exceed \$2,700,000.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This great railroad is now open to the town of Roxbury, about eight miles this side of Northfield, and sixteen from Montpelier. It will be opened to Northfield in October. The rails on the Windsor division are now about to be laid. About forty-four miles are run daily, with good business.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.—The receipts on this road for the month of August, 1845, '46, '47 and '48, were as follows:

1845.	1846.	1847	1848.
\$4,348 33	\$12,218 75	\$17,291 35	\$27,699 66

An uninterrupted railroad communication is now open through from Cincinnati to Lake Erie, which is giving an astonishing increase of business to the road.

☞ The work upon the Naugatucket (Ct.) Railroad, is progressing rapidly. It is intended to have it running order as far as Waterbury, by the 1st of May next.

☞ The rails have been laid down on the New York and New Haven road, from Bridgeport, East, half way between Milford and New Haven. It will probably be completed to New Haven in two weeks.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The laying of the rails upon this road, says the Buffalo Com., between Port Jervis and Binghamton, has commenced at several points, and is proceeding at the rate of seven to eight miles per week. From Binghamton east, six miles are laid, and the track is ready for the rails to Lanesboro, 28 miles. For the remainder of the distance the grading is to be finished in October. Many of the bridges are finished and the others are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt of their being completed in season for the opening of the road in January next.

The iron rails recently purchased in England are arriving, and will probably be received in the course of this month and next.

Since the election of Mr. Loder, and Board acting with him, the road has taken a stand not surpassed by any in the country, giving the strongest assurance that the road will reach the Lake at the earliest moment.

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Steamer *Acadia* arrived at Boston at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M., on the 23d inst. She left Liverpool on the 9th.

The Steamer *United States* left Cowes on the 3d inst., with 80 passengers and a large cargo of fine French goods. After proceeding as far as the Sicily Islands, her condenser became damaged, and she was compelled to put back to Southampton.

IRELAND.

Ireland continues in a state of profound tranquility. The visit of Lord John Russell to the Earl of Clarendon seems to furnish almost the only theme for speculation amongst the Irish politicians.

The Premier landed at Kingston on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and was received with a certain degree of respect.

FRANCE.

Demonstrations of applause or disapprobation seem both to have failed in France. M. Lamartine has published a pamphlet defending himself from the various charges brought against him.

Public opinion has so unequivocally found its way to the Assembly, that Gen. Cavaignac has been compelled to deny his intention of suppressing the Constitution. This journal, and the *Presse* have now resumed their fierce attacks upon the government. The latter wages open war against the republic, in spite of General Cavaignac's declaration that he will not allow the government to be impeached.

The approaching election to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly begin to occupy public attention. M. Gerardin, the Orleanist editor of the *Presse*, is a candidate with M. Delessert and Marshal Bugeaud. The latter, it is said, has refused the command of the army. If an armed intervention should take place in Italy, indeed he would not accept any command offered by Gen. Cavaignac.

The Bonapartists are moving, both in Paris and the departments, with a view to promote Prince Louis Napoleon's election to the Presidency.

Local disturbances in the provinces continue to occur, chiefly arising from the obnoxious extraordinary tax of 45 cents imposed by the Provisional Government.

On the 3d inst., the Garrison of Paris and a portion of the National Guard were reviewed in the Boulevards by General Cavaignac, who was loudly cheered.

Between 70 and 80,000 men under arms, of whom about 20,000 belonged to the National Guard, only one battalion being called out from each Legion. Although the National Guard was invited to attend the review in great force, it was found that not more than 300 men mustered from each battalion, and in one battalion the number was under 250. This rebuke proceeding from such a body has been keenly felt, and has given serious uneasiness to the head of the Government.

It is generally understood that several causes of dissatisfaction have led to this species of negative demonstration.

The first and principal is the offensive expressions used by General Cavaignac against the legitimate party, and particularly against some legions of the National Guard, which he affirmed were conspiring against the Government.

The second cause was that the Government abstained from contradicting a report which was generally circulated of the arrest of two high military functionaries understood to be Gen. Lamoriciere, Minister of War, and Gen. Chaganier, commander of the National Guard.

The third cause assigned was the dissatisfaction produced by the distribution of the crosses by the Legion of Honor, amongst the Legions of the National Guard.

The Paris papers of Thursday state that notwithstanding the appointment of Gen. Lamoriciere to the command of the Army of the Alps, there appears every probability that peace will be preserved.

It appears that Gen. Lamoriciere and M. Marie have been endeavoring, by a transaction with Odillon Barrot, Reger, and others, to form a fusion of all parties, in which they have not succeeded.

It is said that a serious quarrel had arisen between Gen. Chaganier and Cavaignac out of the defection of the National Guard at the review on Sunday last. Gen. Cavaignac has addressed a letter to Gen. Chaganier, in which he laments the slender muster on that occasion in terms which seem to reflect upon the latter rather severely.

AUSTRIA.

The London papers of the 8th instant announce the important intelligence that the French Government on the 7th inst., received despatches from M. Arago, the

French Minister at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria had accepted the joint mediation of France and England.

ITALIAN WAR.

We have just received positive intelligence of the landing of the four thousand French troops at Venice. This news may be relied on.

General Garibaldi, who has lately been forced by the Austrians to fly from Italy, has arrived at Besancon on his way, it is thought to Paris.

The accounts from Italy and Rome declare the whole country to be in a disturbed and excited state. At Geron, Leghorn and Rome, tumults had occurred, which were with difficulty suppressed.

HOLSTEIN WAR.

Advices have been received from Hamburg to the 6th inst. They state that the provisional government of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstien have refused to acknowledge the armistice lately concluded by Prussia in the name of the German Confederation. The greatest jealousy of Prussia prevails among the Democratic party of the north of Germany, and it is feared that the exertions of that power to promote peace will be rendered fruitless.

The blockade of the Elbe, Weser, and Jahda have been raised since the 5th, and the Prussian ports on the Baltic have also by this time become free.

EGYPT.

It is said that the Sardinian Ambassador has offered the command of the Piedmontese army to General Bedeau, who has taken time to consider the proposition. Should he refuse, application will be made to General Darnella.

The *Moniteur* states that Ottomer Covent had recognised the French Republic, and that Denul Anpick, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to the Sultan on the 26th ult.

A Brief History of the Navy.

A new work, lately published by authority, and compiled from the records of the Navy Department, thus briefly sums up the "casualties" among Naval Officers, since the United States have had a Navy:

Died,	994
Killed in action,	52
Killed in duels,	32
Killed by accidents,	7
Drowned,	67
Lost at sea,	87
Murdered,	6
Resigned,	1,635
Dismissed,	402
Cashiered,	51
Discharged under peace establishment,	277
Discharged,	106
Last appearance or unknown,	545
Deserted,	3
In service,	1,505
Total,	5,758

A Word to Apprentices.

Apprenticeship is the most important stage of life through which a mechanic is called to pass; it is emphatically the spring season of his days: the time when he is sowing the seed, the fruits of which he is to reap in after years. If he spare no labor in its proper culture, he is sure of obtaining an abundant harvest; but, if, in the culture of the mental soil, he follow the example of many in tilling the earth, and carelessly and negligently does his work, like them he will find the seeding time past, and his ground bringing forth only weeds and briars. Let the young apprentice bear in mind, when he commences learning any business, that all hopes of success in the future are doomed to fade away like the morning mist, unless he improve the golden season. Let him bear in mind that he can become master of his business only through the coolest application, and the most persevering industry; and that unless he does master it, he may bid farewell to all visions of future prospect and success. The apprenticeship is the foundation of the great mechanical edifice, and surely if the foundation of a structure be not firm, the structure itself crumbles and falls to the earth. Then, young friends, persevere; be studious and attentive; study well all the branches of your business, both practical and theoretical—and you will not fail, when your time shall come to take an active part in life, to be of use, not only in your own particular business, but to society.

The *Advocate* is for sale at COOKE'S.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, (via Memphis) Sept. 19.

At Tampico on the 6th, a meeting of the principal inhabitants and merchants was held in relation to the project of the Republic of Sierra Madre, which was strongly denounced. They resolved to form themselves into a strongly armed body, and organize for the purpose of resisting invaders, should they present themselves.

Herrera has issued orders providing for the transportation of Mexican citizens who may reside in the country ceded to the United States, to any point of the Republic, free of expense.

The Prussian Minister at Washington, Baron Gerolt, has lately received from the King of Prussia, the 'Gold Medal of Science,' which he has by command of the King, forwarded to Mr. Downing, of Newburgh, the well known horticultural writer, as a mark of the estimation in which his works on Pomology, Landscape Gardening and Architecture, are held in Germany.

An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would have milk year after year without having calves. "Because," said he, "it runs in the breed, for she came of a cow that never had a calf!"

It is a popular delusion to believe that because a dandy's straps are drawn tight upon his trousers that they are going to lift him up into respectable society.

A SHOWER OF COMPLIMENTS.—"How fortunate I am in meeting a rain-beau in this storm," said a young lady who was caught in a shower the other day, to her "beau of promise," who happened along with an umbrella. "And I," said he gallantly, "am as much rejoiced as the poor Laplander, when he has caught a rain-deer." These are the beau ideal of wet weather compliments.

MARRIAGES.

In Elmira, on the 14th inst., by Rev. A. M. Ball, Mr. O. H. PECK, of Athens, Pa., to Miss HESTER JANE SMITH, of Elmira.

In Syracuse, on the 14th inst., by Rev. B. Phillips, Mr. C. RANDALL, of Syracuse, to Miss H. N. ROWDLEY, of Skaneateles.

In Syracuse, on the 17th inst., by Rev. W. W. Newell, Mr. CHARLES HICKOK, to Miss MARY C. WILLIAMS.

In Lockport, by Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. H. J. CHASE, to Miss HARRIET BOUGHTON.

DEATHS.

In Geneva, on the 18th inst., Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, aged 82 years.

In Lockport, on the 18th inst., Miss SALLY PERRY, aged near 100 years.

AVERELL HOUSE,

(LATE AMERICAN)

Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. (5671) J. CLAPP.

Hercules Hillman, Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 24 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 85m6

Wanted, A situation by a Pressman, who is competent to do all kinds of Book and Job Work. Inquire at No. 7 1-2 Broadway, next to the National Garden.

Blank Book Manufactory, THE Subscriber having his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.

Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand.

91 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

LOUIS THE 16th and the Court of France in the 17th Century, by Miss Fardo.

The Bachelor of the Albany, by the author of "The Falcon Family."

Don Quixote De La Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Chas. Jarvis, Esq., new edition, with numerous illustrations, by Terry Johannot.

Old Hicks the Guide, or Adventures in the Camanche country in search of a Gold Mine; By Webber. For sale by

93 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Diarrhea; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that it improves every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefit she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. DMOORE,

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

W. M. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

Sheriff's Office, CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 11th, 1848.—ELECTION NOTICE.

An election is to be held in the city and county of Albany, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, Aug. 10th, 1848.

Secretary's Office.

To the Sheriff of the county of Albany.

Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State;

Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles Cook, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of John B. Gedney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next;

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, for the Thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the city and county of Albany.

Also the following County Officers, to wit: Four Members of Assembly; a County Treasurer; three Superintendents of the Poor, and a Coroner in the place of William H. Kearney, deceased, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1849.

Yours, respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-

DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Gilding, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

77

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house-keeper's

emporium, No. 385

Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently

undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrange-

ment alone, a novel and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable

place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure

moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he

and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who

call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the

trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers

in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves

the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAAK.

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

73

Dunlap's Hotel, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton

Street, between Broadway and Nassau,

New York, \$2 & \$2 50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71st

The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE

SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES? With pleasure I will tell you

When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound

extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can

find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street,

Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United

States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the

greatest discoveries of the age; its healing properties are so wonderful

as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sick-

ening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is

also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasanter, cheaper,

and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEM-

OCRAT.

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physi-

cians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place

the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas

of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates

Cheap Literature.—The subscriber is in the receipt of

all the new Works of the day as

soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most

favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.

85

E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.—H. D. HARRIS,

Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and

wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large as-

sortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of

business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of

New York. The Best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

J. & F. Cornelius, GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Green-

fully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they

are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with

promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to

sixty feet. 88a 1

To the Ladies.—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair

work, call at H. Boudall's Store, on the

south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse.

You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzettes are

not to be equalled for workmanship, and the same will defy scrutiny

of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of

the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz:—

Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Hevill, Worsteds, Floss, &c., &c.

N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71y1

Cheap Millinery, No. 21 1-2 South Pearl Street,

(opposite T. B. Rider's To-

ucon Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs

the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery

suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers,

French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the

most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets

Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also

be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above

business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public

patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK

Fancy Bookbinding.—THE subscriber is prepared to

execute Binding of every de-

scription, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pic-

torial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the

art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the

country. [85] E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPE-

TITION DEFIED.—COMPARISON SOLICITED: with that incom-

parable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns,

Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of

so much value and importance, that no family should be without it,

even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction,

the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn

or scald can happen, be the pain so excruciating, but instant relief

is given to the sufferer; by the application of the ointment, the

fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its

most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scum or scab,

and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The

ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation

of the eyes, salt rheum, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and can-

cers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application.

It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy

in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons

in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be

seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of

the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give

here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which

may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No.

54 Beaver st.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.

On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on my-

self, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most hor-

rribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife

in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes

on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately

sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c., the usual remedies,

but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossi-

ble to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights.

I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief

in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dress-

ing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest.

In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely

healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially

heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to

get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

HIRAM SPRUNG,

Residence No. 58 Schuyler street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful sat-

isfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about

three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or char-

acter of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many

maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was

administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck

and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire

head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so

for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character

were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all

parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, phy-

sicians after physician of very respectable character and standing

were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of mal-

ignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visi-

ble effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much

longer. The various Sarsaparillas and other popular medicines of

the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became

visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed

the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed

of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a

trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP

AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disposed with quackery,

I at first positively refused to have anything more to do with nostrums

of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of com-

mendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced

to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the
Organ of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New-
York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be
in possession of a copy.

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1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	31 Watertown,.....Wed
2 Rochester,.....Wed	32 Salina,.....Sat
3 Utica,.....Mon	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
5 New-York,.....Tues	35 New-York,.....Thurs
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	36 Danville,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	37 New-York,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	38 Troy,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	39 New-York,.....Thurs
10 Troy,.....Wed	40 Middleport,.....Tues
11 New-York,.....Tues	41 New-York,.....Wed
12 New-York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Tues
13 Batavia,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	44 Albany,.....Wed
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
17 Medina,.....Wed	47 Oswego,.....Tues
18 New-York,.....Thurs	48 Theresa,.....Fri
19 New-York,.....Mon	49 Elmira,.....Mon
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
21 Albany,.....Fri	51 Newark,.....Fri
22 Albany,.....Mon	52 Canton,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	53 Oswego,.....Fri
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	54 Albany,.....Fri
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	56 Jordan,.....Sat
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	57 New York,.....Fri
28 New-York,.....Mon	58 Westfield,.....Sat
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	60 Brownville,.....Sat

Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Thurs	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Tues	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat

Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Tues
2 Marshall,.....Tues	4 Albion,.....Tues
5 Hillsdale,.....Tues	

Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....Tues	2 Pittsfield,.....Tues
Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....Tues	2 Rochester,.....Tues

Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

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Wisconsin.

OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.

Thoughts on Labor.

Who can estimate the value of labor? Go, ye wine-bibbers, gluttons, idlers, ye lazy men and women of this world; go to the humble cottage of the laboring class and witness their contentment and cheerfulness, their good health and virtuous life, and learn a lesson if you will. Go, too, ye city idlers, ye men who are too proud to be seen even with gloves on sawing a stick of wood; ye women, lovers of fineries and fashions, who say long prayers in the morning, and are yet too proud to make a loaf of bread; go, we say, and learn wisdom of the humble country people, who obey daily the injunction, Man must work.

We are proud and thankful that we have parents who taught us early the importance of labor; a father, who labors annually as many week days as there are in the year; who rises early, lives frugally, and attends personally to his own affairs, and who is as industrious and honest a man as can elsewhere be found; a mother, too, we have, who loves her children too well to trust them to hirelings, who cannot have that sympathy for them that a parent should have—an interest which none but a mother feels. Even in the matter of preparing food, can we reasonably expect that a hired person will feel a proper interest in making it of the best possible quality for husband and children? No; none but a wife or mother can feel that interest. She must at least oversee the matter herself. So it has been with our mother from the day of her marriage, up; and she has given birth to, and reared eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all enjoying good health. Did she even dance Polkas, and waltz? Not one whit; she was married almost too young for that; and if she had not been, her parents were too sensible to encourage or allow such foolish practices. Is she thought any thing the less of for not knowing how to dance? Find if you can a mother of eleven children, who has read the Bible more, who understands it better, or one who is more kind and attentive to the poor and the sick, or who has a better name among all who know her—we should be glad to see such a one, if such can be found.

But to get back to our subject. Every person who is able, of whatever age or sex, should engage habitually and daily in some kind of work. If possible, every man, woman and child should actually till the ground—enough at least, to raise their own bread out of it.—Oh, ye idlers with dyspepsy, gout and rheumatism, ye know not the blessings, the pleasure of this! No one who has health enough, and can possibly get at the face of the earth, should lose the opportunity of digging it, and raising corn and wheat, flowers and fruit.

It would seem that nothing short of work could make him contented with life. A bird cannot be happy if it is not allowed to fly and sing, nor can a man or woman be really contented and happy without an opportunity of tilling our mother Earth.

"But it is unfashionable to work," says one. It is fashionable, very fashionable, we know, to be lazy—above work. It is fashionable to make labor poor, half-starved and naked often, and everywhere greatly overlooked. Let then, all fashionable people go on as they best can without work; they are welcome to their reward, which is sure to come.

Observe, too, the dignity of labor! Is it not glorious to improve and beautify our mother earth, in whose bosom all must at last repose? Who would not "deck her universal face in pleasant green?" Labor, too, in arts and mechanics is noble, honorable, useful, and often beautiful; but followed exclusively, it is neither so satisfying or healthful as labor on the soil. Every mechanic and artisan should, if possible, practice it a part of the time. And this kind of labor is also more certain to pay. The mechanic must trust more to men; the farmer to God.

There is one very unpleasant thing about labor as practiced at the present day. It is almost everywhere overworked. Very generally is it the case that labor does the work, while wealth gets the pay. Irishmen

do the hard digging; rich railroad companies get the money.

If every man and woman would work a little, moderately, and just enough for health, work enough would be done, and no one would have to work too much, nor could sickness hardly find a place among workers. Work is one of the greatest things in the world to cure people with. Little more would be needed with the great majority of patients than to get them into a regular system of labor. To be sure there are hard cases enough that cannot be cured by any means. But a great many can be cured, but not without work.—How hydra-headed dyspepsy is driven off if we can get a man long enough to hew and split wood, and dig the ground. If he be weak, he must not go fast; if he feels a little worse at first, let him go on and persevere.—Then he will come out right in the end. What an appetite, too, will he have; and how sound will be his sleep at night. If with other good habits, he labors, he will not long be troubled with dreams and nightmare, and he will understand to a demonstration, that "hunger is the best sauce."

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.
15-22 E. VAN SCHAAK, 355 Broadway.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members' Regalia for Protections.
E. VAN SCHAAK, 355 Broadway, Albany.

B. W. ABRAMS.

Real Estate Agent,

NO. 16 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
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First rate Boots and Shoes, of all

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THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials.
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